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Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

starting with: TRANSFER$(TRANSFER-ONLY-ON-VALID-START-CONDITION).P29-P91.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
transfer$ same molecule$ same laminate adj azactone	0

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L4

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DATE: Tuesday, May 07, 2002 Printable Copy Create Case

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DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L4	transfer$ same molecule$ same laminate adj azactone	0	L4
L3	transfer$ same molecule$ same film same laminate adj azactone	0	L3
L2	transfer$ same molecule$ same film same laminate same azactone	0	L2
L1	transfer$ same molecule$ same film same laminate	11	L1

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6319864 B1

L1: Entry 1 of 11 File: USPT Nov 20, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6319864
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6319864 B1

TITLE: Triple layer, laminated fabric with waterproof, non-breathable inner layer

DATE-ISSUED: November 20, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Hannigan; Ryan B.	West Hartford	CT		
Shehata; Hussein A.	West Windsor	NJ		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
RBH Designs, LLC	West Hartford	CT			02

APPL-NO: 9/ 435908
DATE FILED: November 8, 1999

PARENT-CASE:
This application claims the benefit of provisional application Ser. No. 60/123,740 filed on Mar. 10, 1999.

INT-CL: [7] B32 B 27/04, B32 B 27/12, B32 B 5/26

US-CL-ISSUED: 442/281; 442/268, 442/277, 442/286, 442/394
US-CL-CURRENT: 442/281; 442/268, 442/277, 442/286, 442/394

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 442/246, 442/247, 442/250, 442/255, 442/261, 442/279, 442/293, 442/85, 442/268, 442/277, 442/281, 442/286, 442/394

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
5364678	November 1994	Lumb et al.	428/96
5571592	November 1996	McGregor et al.	428/71
5804011	September 1998	Dutta et al.	156/160
5935882	August 1999	Fujita et al.	442/247

ART-UNIT: 171
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Morris; Terrel
ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Ruddock; Ula C.
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Williams; M. P.

ABSTRACT:

A fabric for garments to be used in cold temperatures or at high altitudes includes an inner layer comprising a thin, comfortable fabric having relatively poor moisture absorption, such as silk, nylon tricot, or polyester tricot, is laminated to a barrier layer comprising a hydrophobic, moisture and air impervious film such as polyethylene, which in turn is laminated to an insulating layer such as fleece or polyurethane fiberfill. The fabric is laminated using an adhesive comprising a mixture of acrylic and polyurethane with a cross linkage catalyst which reacts with active hydrogen groups in polyurethane, heated for about one minute between 180.degree. F. and 220.degree. F. to dry and cure the lamination.

11 Claims, 1 Drawing figures

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6050990 A

L1: Entry 2 of 11 File: USPT Apr 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6050990
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6050990 A

TITLE: Methods and devices for inhibiting hair growth and related skin treatments

DATE-ISSUED: April 18, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Tankovich; Nikolai I.	San Diego	CA		
Dasse; Kurt A.	Needham	MA		
Fine; David H.	Lincoln	MA		
Fairchild; Paul W.	San Diego	CA		
Zhao; Zhong-Quan	San Diego	CA		
Lefebvre; Mike	San Diego	CA		
Lee, Jr.; John	Ridgefield	CT		
Rolfe; Jonathan L.	North Easton	MA		
Murrell; Susan	River Edge	NJ		
Hunter, II; Allen	San Diego	CA		
Reynolds; Amanda J	Richmond			GBX
Kolinko; Vladimir G.	San Diego	CA		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
ThermoLase Corporation	San Diego	CA			02

APPL-NO: 8/ 984892
DATE FILED: December 4, 1997

PARENT-CASE:
CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 60/052,718, filed on Jul. 16,

1997, and U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 60/033,238 filed on Dec. 5, 1996. This application is related to co-pending U.S. patent applications Ser. No. 08/955,390 filed Oct. 21, 1997; Ser. No. 08/777,576, filed Dec. 31, 1996; Ser. No. 08/695,200, filed Aug. 1, 1996; Ser. No. 08/644,231, filed May 13, 1996 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,752,949; Ser. No. 08/492,283, filed Jun. 19, 1995 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,752,948; Ser. No. 08/489,358, filed Jun. 12, 1995 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,817,089; Ser. No. 08/489,352, filed Jun. 12, 1995 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,713,845; and to U.S. application Ser. No. 08/985,856, filed on even date with this application, and which is incorporated herein by reference.

INT-CL: [7] A61 B 17/36

US-CL-ISSUED: 606/9; 606/16
US-CL-CURRENT: 606/9; 606/16

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 606/8-13, 606/15-17, 514/526

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
3538919	November 1970	Mayer	
3693623	September 1972	Harte et al.	
3769963	November 1973	Goldman et al.	
3794028	February 1974	Mueller et al.	
3821510	June 1974	Muncheryan	
3834391	September 1974	Block	
3900034	August 1975	Katz et al.	
4336809	June 1982	Clark	
4388924	June 1983	Weissman et al.	
4461294	July 1984	Baron	
4608978	September 1986	Rohr	
4617926	October 1986	Sutton	
4712543	December 1987	Baron	
4813412	March 1989	Yamazaki	
4919664	April 1990	Oliver	
5057104	October 1991	Chess	
5059192	October 1991	Zaias	
5217455	June 1993	Tan	
5226907	July 1993	Tankovich	
5236950	August 1993	Aoyama et al.	
5282797	February 1994	Chess	
5290273	March 1994	Tan	
5304170	April 1994	Green	
5360447	November 1994	Koop	
5401503	March 1995	Murayama	
5423803	June 1995	Tankovich	
5425728	June 1995	Tankovich	
5464436	November 1995	Smith	
5474528	December 1995	Messerol	
5486172	January 1996	Chess	
5519534	May 1996	Smith	
5556783	September 1996	Lavker	
5558666	September 1996	Dewey et al.	
5558667	September 1996	Yarborough	

5595568	January 1997	Anderson et al.	
5630811	May 1997	Miller	
5632741	May 1997	Zavislan et al.	606/9
5647866	July 1997	Zaias	
5735844	April 1998	Anderson et al.	606/9
5767152	June 1998	Nielsen et al.	514/526

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
B-57576/86	November 1986	AUX	
1208702	July 1986	CAX	
1041610	June 1994	CAX	
1071092A	September 1991	CNX	
064967	April 1995	EPX	
2267122	November 1975	FRX	
2590791	June 1987	FRX	
2595239	September 1987	FRX	
2515697	October 1975	DEX	
3220962	December 1983	DEX	
63-249577	October 1988	JPX	
2157176A	October 1985	GBX	
WO 80/02640	December 1980	WOX	
WO 86/02783	May 1986	WOX	
WO9011653	October 1990	WOX	
WO 91/04073	April 1991	WOX	
WO91/04073	April 1991	WOX	
WO 91/13653	September 1991	WOX	
WO91/13652	September 1991	WOX	
WO93/21841	November 1993	WOX	
WO 93/21992	November 1993	WOX	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Androni, Porphyrins in Tumor Phototherapy, 143-155 (1984).
Anders et al., Conf. Laser 77 Optics Electronics 20-24 (Jun. 1997).
Coleman, A Visit to the Office of Dr. John Yarborough, J. Dermatol. Surg. Oncol., 20: 332-335, (1994).
Finkelstein et al., Epilation of Hair-Bearing Urethral Grafts Utilizing the Neodymium: YAG Surgical Laser, Lasers in Surgery and Medicine, 10: 189-193, (1990).
Kaufmann et al., Cutting and Skin Ablative Properties of Pulsed Mid-Infrared Laser Surgery, J. Dermatol. Surg. Oncol., 20: 112-118, (1994).
Dreno et al., The Benefit of Chilling In Argon-Laser Treatment of Port-Wine Stains, Plastic Reconstr. Surg. 75.1: 42-45, (1985).
NelsoN et al., Dynamic Epidural Cooling in Conjunction with Laser-Induced Photothermolysis of Port Wine Stain Blood Vessels, Lasers in Surgery and Medicine 19: 224-229, (1989).
Finkel et al., Pulsed Alexandrite Laser Technology for Noninvasive Hair Removal, J. Clin. Laser Med. & Surg. 15: 225-229 (1997).
Nanni et al., Optimizing Treatment Parameters for Hair Removal Using a Topical Carbon--Based Solution and 1064-nm Q-Switched Neodymium: Yag Laser Energy, Arch. Dermatol 133: 1546-1549, (1997).
K. L. Erbium Laser Assists Transdermal Drug Delivery Medical Laser Report, (Feb. 1997).
Chan et al., Effects of Compression on Soft Tissue Optical Properties, IEEE Journal of Special Topics in Quantam Electronics on Lasers in Medicine and Biology. 2(4): 943-950 (Dec. 1996).

ART-UNIT: 379
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Dvorak; Linda C. M.
ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Gibson; Roy
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Fish & Richardson P.C.

ABSTRACT:

Methods of applying laser light to the skin, and apparatus therefor, include methods for removing hair, for synchronizing hair growth, for stimulating hair growth, for treating Herpes virus, for reducing sweat and body odor, for in situ formation of a chromophore in hair ducts, for reducing light loss at the skin surface, for grafting of hair stem cells, and for removing keloid or hypertrophic scars. The hair removal methods include controlling the proportions of photomechanical and photothermal damage by selection of laser parameters, chromophore particle size and/or pulse duration, with optional dynamic skin cooling. Additional hair removal methods include infiltrating a photoactivated drug into hair ducts and exposing the skin to sunlight or administering an anti-proliferative agent into hair ducts, for example, by encapsulating the anti-proliferative agent in a slow release vehicle. The methods of treating Herpes virus, reducing sweat or body odor, and removing keloid or hypertrophic scars include infiltrating a light-absorbing contaminant into hair ducts or other openings in the skin and illuminating the contaminated skin section. The methods for stimulating hair growth include grafting of cloned auto hair stem cells the hair ducts or administering methionine to a skin section to increase hair growth. Apparatus useful in performing these methods include devices for making a smooth optical boundary between skin and air or for dividing a light beam into a plurality of smaller light beams, and dressings for use before, during and after laser illumination.

9 Claims, 57 Drawing figures

☐ 3. Document ID: US 5643427 A

L1: Entry 3 of 11 File: USPT Jul 1, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5643427
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5643427 A

TITLE: Magnetron cathode

DATE-ISSUED: July 1, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kobayashi; Masahiko	Fuchu			JPX
Takahashi; Nobuyoki	Fuchu			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Anelva Corporation	Fuchu			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 8/ 534646
DATE FILED: September 27, 1995

PARENT-CASE:
This application is a divisional of application Ser. No. 08/305,837, filed Sep. 14, 1994 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,514,257.

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	5-264770	October 22, 1993

INT-CL: [6] C23 C 14/34

US-CL-ISSUED: 204/298.2; 204/192.12, 204/298.19
US-CL-CURRENT: 204/298.2; 204/192.12, 204/298.19

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 204/192.12, 204/298.19, 204/298.2

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
5047130	September 1991	Akao et al.	204/298.2 X
5120417	June 1992	Takahashi etal.	204/298.2 X
5282947	February 1994	Brugge et al.	204/298.2

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
1268867	October 1989	JPX	204/298.2

ART-UNIT: 119
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Nguyen; Nam
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, LLP

ABSTRACT:

A method for forming Ti--TiN laminates adapted to reduce the formation of dust particles harmful to semiconductor devices without detriment to productivity, and a magnetron cathode for performing the method are provided. Ti films and TiN films are formed through sputtering of a Ti target using a multi-chamber system comprising at least two chambers each having a magnetron cathode in which a magnet can be moved to accommodate different films. The type of film being formed in each chamber is periodically alternated to prevent a buildup of TiN film adhered to the inner walls of the chambers which peels and causes dust particles.

11 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 4. Document ID: US 5514257 A

L1: Entry 4 of 11 File: USPT May 7, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5514257
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5514257 A

TITLE: Method for forming Ti-tin laminates

DATE-ISSUED: May 7, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kobayashi; Masahiko	Fuchu			JPX
Takahashi; Nobuyoki	Fuchu			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Anelva Corporation	Fuchu			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 8/ 305837
DATE FILED: September 14, 1994

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	5-264770	October 22, 1993

INT-CL: [6] C23 C 14/34

US-CL-ISSUED: 204/192.17; 204/192.12, 204/192.15, 204/298.2, 204/298.25
US-CL-CURRENT: 204/192.17; 204/192.12, 204/192.15, 204/298.2, 204/298.25

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 204/192.12, 204/192.15, 204/192.17, 204/298.19, 204/298.2, 204/298.25

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
4592306	June 1986	Gallego	118/719
4753851	June 1988	Roberts et al.	428/627
4783248	November 1989	Kohlhase et al.	204/192.17
5120417	June 1992	Takahashi et al.	204/298.2
5282947	February 1994	Brugge et al.	204/298.2
5288379	February 1994	Namiki et al.	204/192.12

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
63-290275	November 1988	JPX	
1-268869	October 1989	JPX	

ART-UNIT: 119
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Nguyen; Nam
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis

ABSTRACT:

A method for forming Ti--TiN laminates adapted to reduce the formation of dust particles harmful to semiconductor devices without detriment to productivity, and a magnetron cathode for performing the method are provided. Ti films and TiN films are formed through sputtering of a Ti target using a multi-chamber system comprising at least two chambers each having a magnetron cathode in which a magnet can be moved to accommodate different films. The type of film being formed in each chamber is periodically alternated to prevent a buildup of TiN film adhered to the inner walls of the chambers which peels and causes dust particles.

12 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

☐ 5. Document ID: US 5300171 A

L1: Entry 5 of 11 File: USPT Apr 5, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5300171
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5300171 A

TITLE: Curable silicone pressure sensitive adhesive tape and bonding method employing same

DATE-ISSUED: April 5, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Braun; Joseph T.	Midland	MI		
Clark; Joseph N.	Freeland	MI		
Johnson; Virgil J.	Bay City	MI		
Mealey; Shawn K.	Midland	MI		
Schoenherr; William J.	Midland	MI		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Dow Corning Corporation	Midland	MI			02

APPL-NO: 8/ 026221
DATE FILED: February 16, 1993

PARENT-CASE:
This is a continuation of copending application Ser. No. 07/748,584 filed on Aug. 22, 1991, now abandoned.

INT-CL: [5] B32B 31/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 156/249; 156/235, 156/313, 156/329, 427/208, 427/208.4, 428/40, 428/355, 525/477, 528/38
US-CL-CURRENT: 156/249; 156/235, 156/313, 156/329, 427/208, 427/208.4, 428/355R, 428/41.3, 525/477, 528/38

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 428/40, 428/355, 427/208, 427/208.4, 156/235, 156/313, 156/249, 156/329, 528/38, 525/477

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
2541498	February 1951	Calvert	156/249
2882183	April 1959	Bond et al.	427/208
3409198	November 1968	Peterman	156/64
3623944	November 1971	Davis	156/235
3881290	May 1975	Bouchey	
4257932	March 1981	Beery	156/329
4396675	August 1983	Groff	
4584355	April 1986	Blizzard et al.	525/477
4613534	September 1986	Blizzard et al.	
4736048	April 1988	Brown et al.	
4842902	June 1989	Brown et al.	
4889753	December 1989	Brown et al.	428/40
4912898	April 1990	Holmes	
4980440	December 1990	Kendziorski et al.	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
173303	May 1986	EPX	156/313
236042	September 1987	EPX	
262968	June 1988	EPX	
370689	May 1990	EPX	
915742	January 1963	GBX	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Architect's Guide to Glass, Metal & Glazing (1985), pp. 48-54.
Klosowski, Mercel Deker, Inc. (1989) p. 248.

ART-UNIT: 131
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Gallagher; John J.
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Bittell; James E.

ABSTRACT:

A pressure sensitive adhesive tape comprising a tape substrate having at least a portion of one or more sides coated with a silicone pressure sensitive adhesive is constructed using an adhesive which cures to a permanent adhesive. The adhesive is covered on the outer side with a release film, preferably coated with a fluorosilicone release layer, to allow storage of the tape. Preferably the curable silicone pressure sensitive adhesive is cured upon exposure to moisture, the tape therefore being stored in the absence of moisture. A silicone elastomeric structural glazing tape is made by using a silicone elastomer as the tape substrate. The tape can be used to bond glazing panels to building components without the use of other means of fastening.

15 Claims, 3 Drawing figures

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 6. Document ID: US 5153680 A

L1: Entry 6 of 11 File: USPT Oct 6, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5153680
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5153680 A

TITLE: Organic dye thin film and organic thin film element

DATE-ISSUED: October 6, 1992

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Naito; Katsuyuki	Yokohama			JPX
Egusa; Syun	Yokohama			JPX
Gemma; Nobuhiro	Yokohama			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba	Kawasaki			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 7/ 316186
DATE FILED: February 27, 1989

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	63-48891	March 2, 1988
JP	63-319582	December 20, 1988

INT-CL: [5] H01L 29/28

US-CL-ISSUED: 357/8; 357/30, 365/106, 365/153, 369/284, 369/100, 430/495, 430/270, 430/945
US-CL-CURRENT: 430/270.15; 257/40, 365/106, 365/153, 369/100, 369/284, 430/270.1, 430/945

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 357/8, 357/6, 357/3L, 357/3R, 359/245, 359/273, 365/106, 365/153, 369/284, 369/288, 369/100, 430/495, 430/270, 430/945, 264/298, 427/434.3

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
4819210	April 1989	Miura et al.	369/284
4871236	October 1989	Gemma et al.	359/273

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
110717	June 1984	EPX	357/8
203780	December 1986	EPX	
238759	September 1987	EPX	
61-37862	February 1986	JPX	
62-222669	September 1987	JPX	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Raudel-Teixier, A. et al., "Langmuir-Blodgett Films of Pure Porphyrins," Thin Solid Films, 99 (1983), pp. 33-40.
Wilson, E. G. "Principles of a Three-Dimensional Molecular Electronic Memory"

Electronics Letters, Mar. 31, 1983, pp. 237-238.
Nakahara et al., Thin Solid Films, vol. 133, pp. 1-10, (1985).
Thin Solid Films, vol. 132, pp. 33-39; C. D. Fung & G. L. Larkins; Oct. 1986.
Liebigs Ann. Chem., pp. 802-815 (1983); J. H. Fuhrhop & H. Bartsch, May 1983.
Journal of Molecular Electronics, vol. 2, pp. 119-124; R. M. Metzger et al., Sep. 1986.
Thin Solid Films, vol. 134, pp. 195-199; A. Barrand et al., Dec. 1985.

ART-UNIT: 253
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: James; Andrew J.
ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Crane; Sara W.
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt

ABSTRACT:

An organic thin film formed of molecules of at least one dye compound selected from the compounds represented by the following general formulae: ##STR1## wherein X is a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, or a halogen atom, R.sup.1 is an electron attractive group substituted with a hydrophobic group having 12 or more carbon atoms, Z is either=0 or=NR.sup.2, and R.sup.2 is an electron attractive group or an electron attractive group substituted with an organic group having 1 to 50 carbon atoms; and

R--(DS) (III)

where R is an organic hydrophobic group having terminated with two long chain alkyl groups or an organic hydrophobic group having a steroid carbon skeleton, and DS is a dyestuff group having a dye skeleton of tetracyanoquino dimethane, N, N'-dicyanoquinonediimine, N-cyanoquinoneimine, benzoquinone, pheylenediamine, tetrathiafulvalne, tetraselenavalene, ferrocene, phthalocyanine, or porphyrin.

14 Claims, 59 Drawing figures

☐ 7. Document ID: US 4987023 A

L1: Entry 7 of 11 File: USPT Jan 22, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 4987023
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4987023 A

TITLE: Organic thin-film device

DATE-ISSUED: January 22, 1991

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sato; Itsuko	Tokyo			JPX
Naito; Katsuyuki	Yokohama			JPX
Genma; Nobuhiro	Yokohama			JPX
Azuma; Makoto	Yokohama			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba	Kawasaki			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 7/ 330205
DATE FILED: March 29, 1989

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	63-73305	March 29, 1988
JP	63-253742	October 11, 1988

INT-CL: [5] B32B 7/04, C09K 11/06, G11C 11/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 428/215; 428/420, 428/323, 428/702, 428/432, 350/355, 427/164, 427/402, 365/153
US-CL-CURRENT: 428/215; 359/245, 365/153, 427/164, 427/402, 428/323, 428/420, 428/432, 428/702

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 428/215, 428/420, 428/323

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
4574366	March 1986	Potember et al.	365/153

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
61-37862	February 1986	JPX	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Barraud et al., "Conducting Langmuir-Blodgett Films", Thin Solid Films, vol. 134, pp. 195-199 (1985).

ART-UNIT: 158
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Sluby; P. C.
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Foley & Lardner, Schwartz, Jeffery, Schwaab, Mack, Blumenthal & Evans

ABSTRACT:

An organic thin film device, including first and second organic thin films containing acceptor and doner molecules, respectively, stacked one on another, in which at least one of the first and second organic thin films contains a chemical species having a dipole moment P.sub.2, and the second dipole moment P.sub.2 and a dipole moment P.sub.1 produced by charge transfer between the acceptor and doner molecules satisfy the following formula:

(P.sub.1 .multidot.P.sub.2).vertline.r.vertline..sup.2 -3(P.sub.1 .multidot.r)(P.sub.2 .multidot.r)<0

wherein r represents a positional relationship between P.sub.1 and P.sub.2. Also disclosed is an organic thin film device, including the first and second organic thin films, and at least one of the first and second organic thin films contains at least one pigment skeleton which is inclined with respect to the lamination direction of the organic thin films.

10 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☑ 8. Document ID: US 4871236 A

L1: Entry 8 of 11 File: USPT Oct 3, 1989

US-PAT-NO: 4871236
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4871236 A

TITLE: Organic thin film display element

DATE-ISSUED: October 3, 1989

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Gemma; Nobuhiro	Yokohama			JPX
Miura; Akira	Toride			JPX
Mizushima; Koichi	Kamakura			JPX
Azuma; Makoto	Yokohama			JPX
Mori; Yasushi	Tokyo			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba	Kawasaki			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 6/ 908014
DATE FILED: September 16, 1986

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	60-205729	September 18, 1985
JP	61-133204	June 9, 1986

INT-CL: [4] G02F 1/01, G02F 1/07, G02F 1/03

US-CL-ISSUED: 350/355; 350/356, 350/357, 350/393
US-CL-CURRENT: 359/273; 359/267

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 350/355, 350/356, 350/357, 350/393

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
3904868	September 1975	McEwan et al.	350/353
4013343	March 1977	Jaccard et al.	350/357
4033673	July 1977	Seki	350/356
4093358	June 1978	Shattuck et al.	350/357
4142783	March 1977	Engler et al.	350/357
4343537	August 1982	Guntherodt et al.	350/357
4402573	September 1983	Jones	350/357
4550982	November 1985	Hirai	350/357
4574366	March 1986	Potember et al.	365/153
4586792	May 1986	Yang et al.	350/357
4652090	March 1987	Uchikawa et al.	350/357
4663270	May 1987	Potember et al.	430/495
4796981	January 1989	Nishimura et al.	350/355
4803011	February 1989	Barraud et al.	252/518

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
0165111	December 1985	EPX	
60-223887	August 1985	JPX	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of 2nd Intern. Conf. on Langmuir-Blodgett Films (1985), p. 7-3, A Barraud et al., "Characterization and Properties of Conducting L.B. Films".
Appl. Phys. Lett., 34(6), Mar. 15, 1979, pp. 405-407, R. S. Potember and T. O. Poehler, "Electrical Switching and Memory Phenomena in Cu-TCNQ Thin Films".
Display & Imaging Technology, vol. 1, No. 1, 1985, pp. 61-80, Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, Ltd and OPA Ltd; Y. Hirai et al., "Dynamic Characteristics Analysis for Redox-Pair Electrochromic Display Based on etc.".
Patent Abstracts of Japan, vol. 11, No. 342 (P-365) [2789], 10th Nov. 1987, p. 17 P 635; & JP-A-62 124 534 (Teijin LTD) 05-06-1987.

ART-UNIT: 252
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: LaRoche; Eugene R.
ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Shingleton; Michael
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt

ABSTRACT:

An organic thin film display element comprises an organic thin film containing donor moleculaes and acceptor molecules and a pulse voltage source for causing a charge transfer between the donor molecules and the acceptor molecules. The charge transfer varies the optical characteristic of the organic thin film, whereby the organic thin film displays an image.

19 Claims, 16 Drawing figures

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 9. Document ID: US 4785762 A

L1: Entry 9 of 11 File: USPT Nov 22, 1988

US-PAT-NO: 4785762

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4785762 A

TITLE: Apparatus for forming film

DATE-ISSUED: November 22, 1988

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Miyazaki; Toshihiko	Tokyo			JPX
Sugawa; Etsuko	Machida			JPX
Tomida; Yoshinori	Yokohama			JPX
Munakata; Hirohide	Yokohama			JPX
Nishimura; Yukuo	Sagamihara			JPX
Eguchi; Ken	Yokohama			JPX

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Canon Kabushiki Kaisha	Tokyo			JPX	03

APPL-NO: 7/ 129364
DATE FILED: November 30, 1987

PARENT-CASE:
This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 723,924 filed Apr. 16, 1985, now abandoned.

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	59-77531	April 19, 1984
JP	59-77534	April 19, 1984

INT-CL: [4] B05C 3/10

US-CL-ISSUED: 118/402; 118/423, 118/425
US-CL-CURRENT: 118/402; 118/423, 118/425

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 118/402, 118/403, 118/423, 118/425, 405/63, 405/70, 405/71, 427/263, 427/281, 427/434.3

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
4490413	December 1984	Stimson	427/263 X
4511604	April 1985	Barraud et al.	427/402
4674436	June 1987	Miyazaki et al.	118/402

ART-UNIT: 139
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Lawrence; Evan
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto

ABSTRACT:

An apparatus is provided for forming a monomolecular film or a monomolecular layer built-up film on a substrate by spreading a group of monomolecular film-forming molecules on a liquid surface and contacting the substrate with the group of the

monomolecular film-forming molecules. The apparatus comprises a frame for confining the spread liquid surface and structure for isolating and moving at least two different monomolecular layers on the spread liquid surface within the frame.

5 Claims, 11 Drawing figures

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 10. Document ID: US 4687534 A

L1: Entry 10 of 11 File: USPT Aug 18, 1987

US-PAT-NO: 4687534
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4687534 A

TITLE: Process of making a film faced expanded polystyrene foam board

DATE-ISSUED: August 18, 1987

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Alford; Robert A.	Sparta	NJ		
Braemer; Mark C.	Mercerville	NJ		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
BASF Corporation	Parsippany	NJ			02

APPL-NO: 6/ 745200
DATE FILED: June 17, 1985

INT-CL: [4] C09J 5/02

US-CL-ISSUED: 156/308.6; 156/308.2, 156/334, 428/317.7, 428/319.9
US-CL-CURRENT: 156/308.6; 156/308.2, 156/334, 428/317.7, 428/319.9

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 156/308.2, 156/308.6, 156/334, 428/314.4, 428/317.1, 428/317.7, 428/319.9

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
3619344	November 1971	Wolinski et al.	428/314.4
3637459	January 1972	Parish et al.	428/317.1
3823047	July 1974	Colombo	428/314.4 X
4097629	June 1978	Schneider	428/317.1 X
4330352	May 1982	Grimes et al.	528/40 X
4425396	January 1984	Hartman	428/314.4 X
4440911	April 1984	Inoue et al.	525/301
4487885	December 1984	Adur et al.	525/78 X

ART-UNIT: 131
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Dawson; Robert A.
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Lisicki; Norbert M.

ABSTRACT:

Film faced expanded polystyrene foam board is prepared by heat laminating expanded polystyrene board with a film composition comprising a high density polyethylene film layer and a heat activated low density adhesive film layer. This board is useful in the construction industry.

10 Claims, 0 Drawing figures

☐ 11. Document ID: US 4311766 A

L1: Entry 11 of 11 File: USPT Jan 19, 1982

US-PAT-NO: 4311766
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4311766 A

TITLE: Release coatings

DATE-ISSUED: January 19, 1982

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mattor; John A.	Bar Mills	ME		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Scott Paper Company	Philadelphia	PA			02

APPL-NO: 6/ 193193
DATE FILED: October 2, 1980

PARENT-CASE:
RELATED APPLICATION This application is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Ser. No. 78,411, filed Sept. 24, 1979.

INT-CL: [3] B05D 3/06

US-CL-ISSUED: 428/514; 156/232, 156/239, 156/247, 264/213, 264/214, 427/44, 427/147, 428/520
US-CL-CURRENT: 428/514; 156/232, 156/239, 156/247, 264/213, 264/214, 427/147, 427/505, 428/520

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 156/239, 156/245, 156/246, 156/247, 156/231, 156/232, 427/44, 427/54.1, 427/147, 264/213, 264/214, 428/514, 428/520

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
3793102	February 1974	Day	156/247
3929545	May 1975	Van Dyck et al.	156/247
4016333	April 1977	Gaske et al.	427/44
4030955	June 1977	Antonio et al.	156/235
4041200	August 1977	Boranian et al.	156/247
4138508	February 1979	Spatz et al.	427/54.1
4201808	May 1980	Cully	428/40

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
9885	April 1980	EPX	
1519493	July 1978	GBX	
2019257	October 1979	GBX	

ART-UNIT: 162
PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Newsome; John H.
ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Vickrey; R. Duke Kane, Jr.; John W. DiBiase; Francis M.

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed is a release coating provided by a coating composition having an acrylic functional component which has been polymerized by electron beam radiation. In a preferred embodiment the coating composition does not contain polysiloxane. In another preferred embodiment some of the acrylic functional component has one acrylic group per molecule and some has three or more acrylic groups per molecule before polymerization.

18 Claims, 0 Drawing figures

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L22	azlactone copolymer same link$ adj gel	0	L22
L21	azlactone copolymer same link$ adj layer	0	L21
L20	azlactone copolymer same link$ adj mask	0	L20
L19	azlactone copolymer same link$ same mask	0	L19
L18	azlactone copolymer same link$ same mask same layer	0	L18
L17	azlactone copolymer same link$	6	L17
L16	azlactone copolymer	33	L16
L15	Transfer$ same molecules$ same laminate same plastic	2	L15
L14	Transfer$ same molecules$ same laminate same shrink$	0	L14
L13	Transfer$ same molecules$ same laminate	14	L13
L12	Transfer$	766349	L12
L11	(polypeptide or polynucleotide or polysaccharide) same laminate$ same hydrogel	2	L11
L10	molecule adj polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ adj polypeptide$	0	L10
L9	molecule adj polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$	7	L9
L8	polynucleotide$ adj polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$	0	L8
L7	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same polynucleo$	0	L7
L6	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same electro$	1	L6
L5	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same coploymer$	0	L5
L4	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same azactone	0	L4
L3	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$	32	L3
L2	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel	1491	L2
DB=USPT,PGPB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L1	9953319	2	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L3: Entry 6 of 32 File: USPT Jul 18, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6090621 A
TITLE: Signaling inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatases (SIPs)

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (149):
For non-viral delivery of the SIP coding sequence, the sequence can be inserted into conventional vectors that contain conventional control sequences for high level expression, and then be incubated with synthetic gene transfer molecules such as polymeric DNA-binding cations like polylysine, protamine, and albumin, linked to cell targeting ligands such as asialoorosomucoid, as described in Wu and Wu, J. Biol. Chem. (1987) 262: 4429-4432; insulin, as described in Hucked et al., Biochem. Pharmacol. 40: 253-263 (1990); galactose, as described in Plank et al., Bioconjugate Chem. 3:533-539 (1992); lactose, as described in Midoux et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 21: 871-878 (1993); or transferrin, as described in Wagner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:3410-3414 (1990). Other delivery systems include the use of liposomes to encapsulate DNA comprising the SIP gene under the control of a variety of tissue-specific or ubiquitously-active promoters, as described in Nabel et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 90: 11307-11311 (1993), and Philip et al., Mol. Cell Biol. 14: 2411-2418 (1994). Further non-viral delivery suitable for use includes mechanical delivery systems such as the biolistic approach, as described in Woffendin et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1994) 91(24): 11581-11585. Moreover, the SIP coding sequence and the product of expression of such can be delivered through deposition of photopolymerized hydrogel materials. Other conventional methods for gene delivery that can be used for delivery of the SIP coding sequence include, for example, use of hand held gene transfer particle gun, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,149,655; use of ionizing radiation for activating transferred gene, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,206,152 and PCT application WO 92/11033.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (178):
For non-viral delivery of the coding sequence, the sequence can be inserted into conventional vectors that contain conventional control sequences for high level expression, and then be incubated with synthetic gene transfer molecules such as polymeric DNA-binding cations like polylysine, protamine, and albumin, linked to cell targeting ligands such as asialoorosomucoid, insulin, galactose, lactose, or transferrin. Other delivery systems include the use of liposomes to encapsulate DNA comprising the gene under the control of a variety of tissue-specific or ubiquitously-active promoters. Further non-viral delivery suitable for use includes mechanical delivery systems such as the approach described in Woffendin et al.,, Proc. Natl. Acad Sci. USA (1994) 91(24): 11581-11585. Moreover, the coding sequence and the product of expression of such can be delivered through deposition of photopolymerized hydrogel materials. Other conventional methods for gene delivery that can be used for delivery of the coding sequence include, for example, use of hand-held gene transfer particle gun, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,149,655; use of ionizing radiation for activating transferred gene, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,206,152 and PCT application WO 92/11033. The aforementioned are not to the exclusion of additional means of facilitating of nucleic acid uptake that rely on nucleic charge neutralization or fusion with cell membranes or facilitate uptake, for example.

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L15: Entry 2 of 2 File: USPT Sep 30, 1980

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4225376 A
TITLE: Method for producing a laminated surface

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (2):
It is known that a thin web of polyolefin resin, such as high-density polyethylene can be successfully bonded to a thicker web of, say, a fibrous material, such as kraft paper, having a surface of polyolefin resin thereon, to form a laminate, by bringing said surface to a tacky or molten state and bonding the webs together. Normally, the web of fibrous material is sprayed with a heat-meltable plastics material to a thickness of, for example, 0.02 mm. This is generally satisfactory when the temperature of the foil web corresponds to room temperature, provided that the thickness of the foil web does not exceed, say, 0.02 mm. If the thickness of the foil web is greater than this value, the bond at certain areas of the laminate will be poor, while, if the thickness exceeds approximately 0.07 mm, the bond will be non-existent. The problem of bonding is particularly serious when polyolefin plastics of the HD-type are used in respect of the foil and possibly also in respect of the coating on the fibre web. High density polyethylene, which is produced at relatively low pressures whilst using a catalyst, comprises a chain of molecules with but few side branches. High density polyethylene is relatively rigid and extremely resistent to, for example, oils and solvents and laminates comprising HD-polyethylene foil are consequently used over an extremely wide field. Hitherto, it has not been possible to utilise the good properties of this plastics when a relatively thick foil must be used, owing to the difficulty of bonding a foil web made of such a plastics material with a fibre web, or with another relatively thick foil for example, when the bond between the two webs shall be effected rapidly, for example at a speed of 0.5 m/s. The pressure required to join the two webs is normally produced through pressure rollers and consequently, unless rollers of extremely large diameters are used, the length of time which the two webs must be in contact with the rollers, and thus also the pressing time, will be very short. The reason why a HD-polyethylene web having a thickness exceeding about 0.02 mm and a temperature corresponding to room temperature is unable to fasten to a molten layer of polyethylene or to a layer of any other polyolefin, is thought to be due to an inherent "sluggishness" of the molecules; this sluggishness being manifested by the inability of the layer to melt until a certain time has lapsed after applying heat to the layer and by the fact that this reaction time increases with the thickness of the plastics foil. When a polyethylene foil of small thickness, for example 0.01 mm, is pressed against a molten layer on, for example, a fibre web having a temperature of, for example, 130.degree. C., heat is transferred from the coating to the plastics foil, and owing to the small thickness of the foil causes laminar melting. The two webs are bonded positively together during the time pressure is exerted. If, however, a thick polyethylene foil whose temperature corresponds to room temperature is applied to the molten coating, the reaction time of the molecules of the foil is so long and the amount of heat taken up so great that no melting takes place during the time pressure is applied thereby rendering it impossible to obtain a bond.

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Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

starting with: TRANSFER$(TRANSFER-ONLY-ON-VALID-START-CONDITION).P29-P91.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
Transfer$ same molecules$ same laminate same plastic	2

Database:
- US Patents Full-Text Database
- US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
- JPO Abstracts Database
- EPO Abstracts Database
- Derwent World Patents Index
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L15

Refine Search

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Search History

DATE: Tuesday, May 07, 2002 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L15	Transfer$ same molecules$ same laminate same plastic	2	L15
L14	Transfer$ same molecules$ same laminate same shrink$	0	L14
L13	Transfer$ same molecules$ same laminate	14	L13
L12	Transfer$	766349	L12
L11	(polypeptide or polynucleotide or polysaccharide) same laminate$ same hydrogel	2	L11
L10	molecule adj polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ adj polypeptide$	0	L10
L9	molecule adj polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$	7	L9
L8	polynucleotide$ adj polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$	0	L8
L7	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same polynucleo$	0	L7
L6	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same electro$	1	L6
L5	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same coploymer$	0	L5
L4	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same azactone	0	L4
L3	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$	32	L3
L2	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel	1491	L2
DB=USPT,PGPB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L1	9953319	2	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

starting with: LINK$(LINKPACKET:).P29-P91.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
azlactone copolymer same link$ adj gel	0

Database:
- US Patents Full-Text Database
- US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
- JPO Abstracts Database
- EPO Abstracts Database
- Derwent World Patents Index
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L22

Refine Search

Recall Text | Clear

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, May 07, 2002 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
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L22	azlactone copolymer same link$ adj gel	0	L22
L21	azlactone copolymer same link$ adj layer	0	L21
L20	azlactone copolymer same link$ adj mask	0	L20
L19	azlactone copolymer same link$ same mask	0	L19
L18	azlactone copolymer same link$ same mask same layer	0	L18
L17	azlactone copolymer same link$	6	L17
L16	azlactone copolymer	33	L16
L15	Transfer$ same molecules$ same laminate same plastic	2	L15
L14	Transfer$ same molecules$ same laminate same shrink$	0	L14
L13	Transfer$ same molecules$ same laminate	14	L13
L12	Transfer$	766349	L12
L11	(polypeptide or polynucleotide or polysaccharide) same laminate$ same hydrogel	2	L11
L10	molecule adj polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ adj polypeptide$	0	L10
L9	molecule adj polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$	7	L9
L8	polynucleotide$ adj polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$	0	L8
L7	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same polynucleo$	0	L7
L6	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same electro$	1	L6
L5	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same coploymer$	0	L5
L4	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$ same azactone	0	L4
L3	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel same transfer$	32	L3
L2	polymer$ same link$ same hydrogel	1491	L2
DB=USPT,PGPB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L1	9953319	2	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Your wildcard search against 2000 terms has yielded the results below

Search for additional matches among the next 2000 terms

starting with: LINK$(LINKPACKET:).P29-P91.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
azlactone copolymer same link$ adj gel	0

Database:
- US Patents Full-Text Database
- US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
- JPO Abstracts Database
- EPO Abstracts Database
- Derwent World Patents Index
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L22

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Recall Text | Clear

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, May 07, 2002 Printable Copy Create Case